

"ALL AMERICA CRIES FOR SETTLEMENT," SAYS PRESIDENT

Lind here to Mexico. "A satisfactory settlement seems to us to be conditioned on:

"An immediate cessation of fighting throughout Mexico, a definite armistice solemnly entered into and scrupulously observed;

"Security given for an early and free election in which all will agree to take part;

"The consent of Gen. Huerta to bind himself not to be a candidate for election as President of the republic at this election, and;

"The agreement of all parties to abide by the results of the election and co-operate in the most loyal way in organizing and supporting the new administration."

The President made plain in his message that he does not believe the Huerta Provisional Government is strong enough to pacify Mexico by force of arms or otherwise. The conclusion to be drawn from this outspoken statement is that President Wilson expects the Huerta Government to be overthrown and hopes that the succeeding government will be more disposed to avail itself of the friendly offices of the United States.

Mexico, the President said, has been misinformed about the sentiment in the United States. Huerta and his ministers do not believe that the Government, in framing its suggestions looking to the promotion of peace, represented the wishes of the people. The President prophesies, in a guarded way, that the Huerta Government will soon learn that the propositions advanced by John Lind on behalf of the Administration have the united support of the people of this country and the moral support of the great governments of the world.

The President emphatically praised the execution of his mission by Mr. Lind and said he was led to believe the Huerta Government rejected the American proposals "because the authorities at Mexico City had been grossly misinformed and misled" upon the spirit of the American people in the matter "and upon a mistaken belief that the present Administration did not speak for the people of the United States." So long as such a misunderstanding continued, the President asserted that this nation "could only await the time of their awakening to a realization of the real facts."

NEEDS A LITTLE MORE TIME.

"The situation," declared the President, "must be given a little more time to work itself out in the new circumstances."

He then outlined the position this Government should take. Concluding his address, the President predicted that the "steady pressure of moral force will before many days break the barriers of pride and prejudice down, and we shall triumph as Mexico's friends sooner than we could triumph as her enemies."

Senor Gamboa's note which was appended to the President's address as an exhibit was not read by the President but furnished to Congress as a printed document.

Mrs. Wilson and her daughters and Secretary Bryan had taken places in the executive gallery. Other members of the Cabinet had taken places on the floor. Every head in the chamber had been bowed, and the solemnity of the occasion was impressive as the House chaplain, the Rev. Henry D. Couden, in his opening prayer said:

"Rule Thou in the hearts of our rulers and sway the minds of these Thy servants, that as a nation we may move forward to all that is pure and noble until all the peoples of all the world shall recognize the purity of our motives."

The President finished reading at 1:31 o'clock. Another great roar of applause broke out. All those in the galleries stood while the President left the chamber and started back to the White House.

The joint session at once dissolved, the House adjourned, and the Senate fled back to its side of the Capitol.

Senator Sheppard of Texas interpreted the President's address to-day as such a full recognition of the belligerency of the Constitutionalists that he announced he would not press his resolution for the recognition of Carranza followers.

Chairman Bacon of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, declared he believed the President's address would have a sobering effect on the American people and that it was not to be regarded as a finality in the negotiations.

WILSON READ MESSAGE IN PERSON TO CONGRESS

Mexican Authorities Misinformed and Misled, He Says—Warns Americans Now There to Leave at Once, but Will Protect Those Who Stay.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—President Wilson addressed Congress in person at 1 o'clock to-day on the trying situation in Mexico. He said:

"Gentlemen of the Congress:

"It is clearly my duty to lay before you, very fully and without reservation, the facts concerning our present relations with the republic of Mexico. The deplorable posture of affairs in Mexico I need not describe, but I deem it my duty to speak very frankly of what this Government has done and should seek to do in fulfillment of its obligation to Mexico herself as a friend and neighbor and to American citizens whose lives and vital interests are daily affected by the distressing conditions which now obtain beyond our southern border.

"These conditions touch us very nearly. Not merely because they lie at our very doors. That, of course, makes us more vividly and more constantly conscious of them, and every instinct of neighborly interest and sympathy is aroused and quickened by them, but that is only one element in the determination of our duty.

GLAD TO CALL OURSELVES FRIEND OF MEXICO.

"We are glad to call ourselves the friends of Mexico, and we shall, I hope, have many an occasion, in happier times as well as in these days of trouble and confusion, to show that our friendship is genuine and disinterested, capable of sacrifice and every generous manifestation.

"The peace, prosperity and contentment of Mexico mean more, much more, to us than merely an enlarged field for our commerce and enterprise. They mean an enlargement of the field of self-government and the realization of the hopes and rights of a nation with whose best aspirations, so long suppressed and disappointed, we deeply sympathize. We shall yet prove to the Mexican people that we know how to serve them without first thinking how we shall serve ourselves.

"But we are not the only friends of Mexico. The whole world desires her peace and progress, and the whole world is interested as never before. Mexico lies at last where all the world looks on. Central America is about to be touched by the great routes of the world's trade and intercourse running free from ocean to ocean at the Isthmus.

"The future has much in store for Mexico, as for all the States of Central America; but the best gifts can come to her only if she be ready and free to receive them and to enjoy them honorably. America in particular—America North and South and upon both continents—waits upon the development of Mexico; and that development can be sound and lasting only if it be the product of a genuine freedom, a just and ordered government founded upon law. Only so can it be peaceful or fruitful of the

benefits of peace. Mexico has a great and enviable future before her, if only she choose and attain the paths of honest constitutional government.

MONTHS FULL OF PERIL AND ANXIETY.

"The present circumstances of the republic, I deeply regret to say, do not seem to promise even the foundations of such a peace. We have waited for months, months full of peril and anxiety, for the conditions there to improve, and they have not improved. They have grown worse, rather. The territory in some sort controlled by the provisional authorities at Mexico City has grown smaller, not larger.

"The prospect of the pacification of the country, even by arms, has seemed to grow more and more remote, and its pacification by the authorities at the capital is evidently impossible by any other means than force. Difficulties more and more entangle those who claim to constitute the legitimate government of the republic. They have not made good their claim in fact. Their successes in the field have proved only temporary. War and disorder, devastation and confusion, seem to threaten to become the settled fortune of the distracted country.

"As friends we could wait no longer for a solution which every week seemed further away.

"It was our duty to at least volunteer our good offices—to offer to assist, if we might, in effecting some arrangement which would bring relief and peace and set up a universally acknowledged political authority. Accordingly, I took the liberty of sending the Hon. John Lind, formerly Governor of Minnesota, as my personal spokesman and representative, to the City of Mexico, with the following instructions: 'Press very earnestly upon the attention of those who are now exercising authority or wielding influence in Mexico the following considerations and advice:

"The Government of the United States does not feel at liberty any longer to stand inactive by while it becomes daily more and more evident that no real progress is being made towards the establishment of a Government at the City of Mexico, which the country will obey and respect."

EXPECTED BY WORLD POWERS TO ACT.

"The Government of the United States does not stand in the same case with the other great Governments of the world in respect of what is happening or what is likely to happen in Mexico. We offer our good offices, not only because of our genuine desire to play the part of a friend, but also because we are expected by the Powers of the world to act as Mexico's nearest friend.

"We wish to act in these circumstances in the spirit of the most earnest and disinterested friendship. It is our purpose in whatever we do or propose in this perplexing and distressing situation not only to pay the most scrupulous regard to the sovereignty and independence of Mexico—that we take as a matter of course to which we are bound by every obligation of right and honor—but also to give every possible evidence that we act in the interest of Mexico alone, and not in the interest of any person or body of persons who may have personal or property claims in Mexico which they may feel that they have the right to press.

"We are seeking to counsel Mexico for her own good and in the interest of her own peace and not for any other purpose whatever. The Government of the United States would deem itself discredited if it had any selfish or ulterior purpose in transactions where the peace, happiness and prosperity of the whole people are involved. It is acting as its friendship for Mexico, not as any selfish interest, dictates."

ALL AMERICA CRIES OUT FOR SETTLEMENT.

"The present situation in Mexico is incompatible with the fulfillment of international obligations on the part of Mexico, with the civilized development of Mexico herself, and with the maintenance of tolerable political and economic conditions in Central America. It is upon no common occasion, therefore, that the United States offers her counsel and assistance. All America cries out for a settlement.

"A satisfactory settlement seems to us to be conditioned on:

"(a) Immediate cessation of fighting throughout Mexico, a definite armistice solemnly entered into and scrupulously observed;

"(b) Security given for an early and free election in which all will agree to take part;

"(c) The consent of Gen. Huerta to bind himself not to be a candidate for election as President of the Republic at this election, and

"(d) The agreement of all parties to abide by the results of the election and co-operate in the most loyal way in organizing and supporting the new Administration."

"The Government of the United States will be glad to play any part in this settlement or in its carrying out which it can play honorably and consistently with international right. It pledges itself to recognize and in every way possible and proper to assist the administration chosen and set up in Mexico in the way and on the conditions suggested."

"Taking all the existing conditions into consideration, the Government of the United States can conceive of no reasons sufficient to justify those who are now attempting to shape the policy or exercise the authority of Mexico in declining the offices of friendship thus offered. Can Mexico give the civilized world a satisfactory reason for rejecting our good offices? If Mexico can suggest any better way in which to show our friendship, serve the people of Mexico and meet our international obligations, we are more than willing to consider the suggestion."

MEXICAN AUTHORITIES WERE GROSSLY MISLED.

"Mr. Lind executed his delicate and difficult mission with singular tact, firmness and good judgment, and made clear to the authorities at the City of Mexico not only the purpose of his visit but also the spirit in which it had been undertaken. But the proposals he submitted were rejected in a note the full text of which I take the liberty of laying before you.

"I am led to believe that they were rejected partly because the authorities at Mexico City had been grossly misinformed and misled upon two points. They did not realize the spirit of the American people in this matter, their earnest friendliness and yet sober determination that some just solution be found for the Mexican difficulties; and they did not believe that the present Administration spoke, through Mr. Lind, for the people of the United States. The effect of this unfortunate misunderstanding on their part is to leave them singularly isolated and without friends who can effectually aid them.

"So long as the misunderstanding continues we can only await the time of their awakening to a realization of the actual facts. We cannot thrust our good offices upon them. The situation must be given a little more time to work itself out in the new circumstances, and I believe that only a little while will be necessary. For the circumstances are new. The rejection of our friendship makes them new and will inevitably bring its own alterations in the whole aspect of affairs. The actual situation of the authorities at Mexico City will presently be revealed.

"Meanwhile, what is it our duty to do? Clearly, everything that we do must be rooted in patience and done with calm and disinterested deliberation. Impatience on our part would be childish and would be fraught with every risk of wrong and folly. We can afford to exercise the self-restraint of a really great nation, which realises its own strength and accords to misuse it.

"It was our duty to offer our active assistance. It is now our duty to show what true neutrality will do to enable the people of Mexico to set their affairs in order again and wait for a further opportunity to offer our friendly counsels. The door is not closed against the resumption, either upon the initiative of Mexico or upon our own, of the effort to bring order out of confusion by friendly, co-operative action, should fortunate occasion offer.

ADVISES AMERICANS TO LEAVE.

"While we wait the contest of the rival forces will undoubtedly for a little while be sharper than ever, just because it will be plain that an end must be made of the existing situation, and that very promptly; and with the increased activity of the contending factions will come, it is to be feared, increased danger to the non-combatants in Mexico as well as to those actually in the field of battle.

"The position of outsiders is always particularly trying and full of hazard where there is civil strife and a whole country is upset. We should earnestly urge all Americans to leave Mexico at once, and should assist them to get away in every way possible—not because we would mean to slacken in the least our efforts to safeguard their lives and their interests, but because it is imperative that they should take no unnecessary risks when it is physically possible for them to leave the country.

"We should let every one who assumes to exercise authority in any

part of Mexico know in the most unequivocal way that we shall vigilantly watch the fortunes of those Americans who cannot get away, and shall hold those responsible for their sufferings and losses to a definite reckoning. That can be and will be made plain beyond the possibility of a misunderstanding.

"For the rest, I deem it my duty to exercise the authority conferred upon me by the law of March 14, 1912, to see to it that neither side to the struggle now going on in Mexico receive any assistance from this side of the border. I shall follow the best practice of nations in the matter of neutrality by forbidding the exportation of arms or munitions of war of any kind from the United States to any part of the republic of Mexico—a policy suggested by several interesting precedents and certainly dictated by many manifest considerations of practical expediency. We cannot in the circumstances be the partisans of either party to the contest that now distracts Mexico, or constitute ourselves the virtual umpire between them.

"I am happy to say that several of the great Governments of the world have given this Government their generous moral support in urging upon the provisional authorities at the City of Mexico the acceptance of our proffered good offices in the spirit in which they were made. We have not acted in this matter under the ordinary principles of international obligation. All the world expects us in such circumstances to act as Mexico's nearest friend and intimate adviser. This is our immortal relation toward her.

WILL TRIUMPH AS MEXICO'S FRIEND.

"There is nowhere any serious question that we have the moral right in the case or that we are acting in the interest of a fair settlement and of good government, not for the promotion of some selfish interest of our own. If further motive were necessary than our own good will towards a sister republic and our own deep concern to see peace and order prevail in Central America, this consent of mankind to what we are attempting, this attitude of the great nations of the world towards what we may attempt in dealing with this distressed people at our doors, should make us feel the more solemnly bound to go to the utmost length of patience and forbearance in this painful and anxious business. The steady pressure of moral force will before many days break the barriers of pride and prejudice down, and we shall triumph as Mexico's friends sooner than we could triumph as her enemies—and how much more handsomely, with how much higher and finer satisfactions of conscience and of honor!"

Senor Gamboa's Reply To Ex-Governor Lind

The text of Senor Gamboa's reply to the proposals submitted through John Lind by instruction of the President is as follows:

"Duly authorized by the President of the Republic, pursuant to the unanimous approval of the Cabinet, which was convened for the purpose, I have the honor to make a detailed reply to such instructions.

"The Government of Mexico has paid due attention to the advice and considerations expressed by the Government of the United States; has done this on account of three principal reasons: First, as stated before, Mexico entertains the highest respect for the personality of His Excellency, Woodrow Wilson; second, because certain European and American governments, with which Mexico cultivates the closest relations of international amity, having in a most delicate, respectful way, highly gratifying to us, made use of their good offices to the end that Mexico should accord you a hearing, inasmuch as you were the bearer of a private mission from the President of the United States; and, third, because Mexico was anxious, not so much to justify its attitude before the inhabitants of the republic in the present emergency, the great majority of whom, and by means of imposing and orderly manifestations, have signified their adhesion and approval, as to demonstrate in every way the justice of its cause.

SAYS GOVERNMENT IS ALL RIGHT.

"The imputation contained in the first paragraph of your instructions that no progress has been made toward establishing in the capital of Mexico a government that may enjoy the respect and obedience of the Mexican people is unfounded. In contradiction with their gross imputation, which is not supported by any proofs, principally because there are none, it affords me pleasure to refer, Mr. Confidential Agent, to the following facts which abound in evidence and which to a certain extent must be known to you by direct observation.

"With reference to the rebels who style themselves 'Constitutionalists,' one of the representatives of whom has been given an ear by the members of the United States Senate, what could there be more gratifying to us than, if convinced of the precipice to which we are being dragged by the resentment of their defeat, in a moment of reaction they would depose their rancor and add their strength to ours, so that altogether we would undertake the great and urgent task of national reconstruction? Unfortunately they do not avail themselves of the amnesty law enacted by the Provisional Government immediately after its inauguration, but on the contrary, well known rebels holding elective positions in the capital of the republic of profitable employments, left the country without molestation, notwithstanding the information which the Government had that they were going to foreign lands to work against its interests, many of whom have taken upon themselves the unfortunate task of exposing the miseries and infirmities from which we are suffering, the same as any other human congregations.

"Were we to agree with them to the armistice suggested they would, ipso facto, recognize their belligerency, and this is something which cannot be done for many reasons which cannot escape the perspicacity of the Government of the United States of America, which to this day, and publicly, at least, has classed them as rebels just the same as we have. And it is an accepted doctrine that no armistice can be concerted with rebels.

"The assurance asked of my Government that it should promptly convene to free elections is the most evident proof and the most unequivocal concession that the Government of the United States considers it legally and solidly constituted and that it is exercising, like all those of its class, acts of such importance as to indicate the perfect civil operation of a sovereign nation.

"As will be seen, the point of issue is exclusively one of constitutional law in which no foreign nation, no matter how powerful and respectable it may be, should mediate in the least.

"Moreover, my Government considers that at the present time the recognition of the Government of Gen. Huerta by that of the United States of America is not concerned, inasmuch as facts which exist on their own account are not and cannot be susceptible of recognition.

"The only thing which is being discussed is a suspension of relations as abnormal and without reason: abnormal because the Ambassador of the United States of America, in his high diplomatic investiture and appearing as dean of the foreign diplomatic corps accredited to the Government of the Republic, congratulated Gen. Huerta upon his elevation to the Presidency, continued to correspond with this department by means of diplomatic notes, and on his departure left the First Secretary of the Embassy of the United States of America as Charge d'Affaires ad interim, and the latter continues here in the free exercise of his functions; and without reason, because, I repeat, we have not given the slightest pretext.

ARMY OF 80,000 IN FIELD.

"The Mexican Republic, Mr. Confidential Agent, is formed by twenty-seven States, three Territories and one Federal District, in which the supreme power of the republic has its seat. Of these twenty-seven States, eighteen of them, the Territoris and the Federal District (making a total of twenty-two political entities) are under the absolute control of the present Government, which, aside from the above, exercises its authority over almost every part in the republic and consequently over the custom houses therein established. Its southern frontier is open and at peace. Moreover, my Government has an army of 80,000 men in the field with no other purpose than to insure complete peace in the republic, the only national aspiration and solemn promise of the present Provisional President.

"The above is sufficient to exclude any doubt that my Government is

worthy of the respect and obedience of the Mexican people, because the latter's consideration has been gained at the cost of the greatest sacrifice and in spite of the most evil influences.

"Consequently Mexico cannot for one moment take into consideration the four conditions which His Excellency Mr. Wilson has been pleased to propose through your honorable and worthy channel. I must give you the reasons for it. An immediate suspension of the struggle in Mexico, a delectable armistice 'volently constructed and scrupulously observed' is not possible, as to do this it would be necessary that there should be some one capable of proposing it without causing a profound offense to civilization, to the many bandits, who, under this or that pretext, are marauding towards the South and committing the most outrageous depredations; and I know of no country in the world, the United States included, which may have dared to enter into agreement or to propose an armistice to individuals who, perhaps on account of a physiological accident, can be found all over the world beyond the pale of the Divine and human laws. Bandits, Mr. Confidential Agent, are not admitted to armistice; the first action against them is one of correction, and when this unfortunately fails, their lives must be severed for the sake of the biological and fundamental principle; then useful sprouts should grow and fructify."

What Lawmakers Say About Wilson's Message

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Senators this afternoon had the following to say of the President's Mexican address:

Sutherland (Rep.), Utah—I am in full accord with the spirit of it. We can safely take no other course than that suggested by the President.

Kenyon (Rep.), Iowa—it is just good, sound, every-day sense.

Crawford (Rep.), South Dakota—Well poised and aimed right.

Warren (Rep.), Wyoming—The President is following the proper course, unless his warning shall discourage Americans who have remained in Mexico.

Fall (Rep.) of New Mexico—We treat the Mexicans as a friendly civilized nation, and at the same time we call our citizens out from among them as we would among hostile files or as we would if they were marking war upon American citizens.

O'Gorman (Dem.), New York—The President's impressive utterance is the voice of the American people.

TROOPS ORDERED OUT TO CLOSE RACE TRACK

Governor of Indiana Sends Militia to Mineral Springs in Anti-Gambling Crusade.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 27.—Gov. Ralston this afternoon ordered the two mobilized companies of the Indiana National Guard to proceed at once to the Mineral Springs race track in Porter County, under command of Major George W. Freyer, of South Bend, and stop all racing there. Major Freyer has directions also to select all persons from the grounds except owners and employees.

Part of the official order issued by the Governor has not been made public. It is said to contain strong censure of Porter County officials for failure to stop gambling without State interference.

Church 121 Years Old Celebrates. ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 27.—The St. Ferdinand Catholic Church of Florissant, Mo., a village near here, celebrated its one hundred and twenty-first anniversary to-day. Chief among the attractions was the half pound rummy key used to open the church door at the dedication in 1792.

The church is a landmark in St. Louis county and is perhaps the oldest in the West. At the time it was built heavy bolts and massive keys were needed to keep off the Indians.

Sick on Liner Imperator. HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 27.—Dr. Oliver C. Smith of this city, one of the most widely known surgeons in the State, is seriously ill on board the steamship Imperator, due at New York to-day. This information was received in a message yesterday by his brother, Winchell Smith of Farmington, and the latter has gone to New York to meet the vessel.

Dr. Smith is suffering from an internal malignant growth.

John Reilly, Watchman, Drowns. The body of John Reilly, a night watchman, fifty-eight years old, of No. 1118 Washington avenue, was found to-day in the Harlem Ship Canal at Two Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. Reilly was struck on the head one night last week and according to his wife was acting queerly since. Last night on going to work he went out without his shoes. It is supposed that while suffering from mental derangement he walked into the canal.

St. Louis Leger Again Escapes. ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—George A. Hartman, the leper, who recently was isolated at the quarantine camp, fourteen miles south of the city, escaped to-day. This was his second escape since he was first taken to the quarantine camp, less than three weeks ago.

Two Killed as Train Hits Wagon. OTTUMWA, Ia., Aug. 27.—John Parker, thirty-five years old, and John Wyatt, thirty-two years, were instantly killed to-day when their wagon was struck by a Burlington fast mail train.

DIED.

HAUGAN.—At Bayville, L. I., on Aug. 26, 1913, OLAF RICHARD HAUGAN, Services at his late residence Thursday evening at 8:30. Interment private.

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10c

Suggestion for Wednesday
MILK CHOCOLATE COVERED ASSORTED FRUIT—A selection of fresh fruit, including apples, pears, oranges, and lemons, each piece individually wrapped in a rich, creamy, smooth, and deliciously flavored coating.
39c

Special for Thursday
FRUIT AND NUT BUTTERCOFFEE—A highly pleasing assortment of fruit, including apples, pears, oranges, and lemons, each piece individually wrapped in a rich, creamy, smooth, and deliciously flavored coating.
10c

Suggestion for Thursday
OLD DUTCH STYLE CHOCOLATES—A highly pleasing assortment of fruit, including apples, pears, oranges, and lemons, each piece individually wrapped in a rich, creamy, smooth, and deliciously flavored coating.
30c

Pack New York, 125th Street and Brooklyn Stores open every evening until 11 o'clock. All our stores open Saturday evenings until 11 o'clock.
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Between Broadway & Spring St.
286 W. 125th STREET
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23 W. 34th STREET